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in discussion of principles at all, and leaves to the reader the task of forming conclusions. The book is a compromise between a mere digest of the corporation law of Canada and a text book of the bare rules of that law. It is readable and interesting to the legal student and should prove helpful to the brief writer. Many English and United States decisions are referred to to show the contrast or orthodoxy, as the case may be, of the Canadian decisions cited.

The structure of the book is admirable. The chapters are short and at the beginning of each is a numbered summary of the various paragraph topics. Through the chapter the paragraph headings appear in heavy display type, thus enabling the reader to locate at once the point of which he is in search. There are five appendices, the first containing forms, and the last four the Canada, Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia Companies Acts, respectively.

A HAND BOOK ON PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE. By Rufus Waples. Second Edition. Chicago: Callaghan & Company. 1901. pp. xvi, 306.

This unpretentious little volume is not profound, but it deals simply and intelligently with a subject upon which ignorance is far too common, as the conduct of many a public meeting bears witness; and it justifies the claim of its author that it renders the rules of order plain, certain and ready of application. It is something more, however, than a collection of rules. The author has been reasonably successful in his attempt to reduce the method of transacting business by means of motions to a system in which new questions may be solved on principle. His concise and pithy style lends itself readily to the condensation required in a work of this character. The addition of a series of questions and answers at the end of each chapter will, perhaps, recall to the reader the first steps in his own educational career, but this may be pardoned, if it prove of assistance to him who reads as he runs—for it is for such that the book is evidently intended.

A table showing the classification of motions and a reference list of exceptional motions makes apparent the system of classification adopted and enables the hard-pressed presiding officer to determine upon the proper ruling at a glance.

The value and interest of the book are enhanced by a chapter dealing with judicial decisions affecting the subject, and by a chapter on the method of procedure in Congress.

THE POLICE POWER OF THE STATE AND DECISIONS THEREON AS ILLUSTRATING THE DEVELOPMENT AND VALUE OF CASE LAW. By Alfred Russell, LL. D. Chicago: Callaghan & Company. 1900. pp. xvii, 204. Mr. Russell's book can hardly be recommended. He says nothing new in regard to old and well-known cases dealing with the police power; and his treatment of recent decisions is inadequate and untrustworthy. For instance, the case of *Att'y-Gen'l v Williams* (Mass. 1899) 55 N. E. 77 cited (p. 36) as an example of the right of the legislature to regulate the height of buildings on a public park (Copley Square, Boston), by virtue of the

police power, does not in fact illustrate legislative action in this aspect. The statute there provided for compensation to property owners. The ruling of the Court interpreted the law of eminent domain, and in no way, save by a *dictum*, does it conflict with *St. Louis v. Hill* (1893) 116 Mo. 527, which held that under the police power a legislature cannot regulate the height of buildings along a boulevard (p. 59).

We point to Mr. Russell's treatment of these two cases as an illustration of his general method. He writes in a sketchy manner. His style of exposition is not deep or vigorous. He does not make the reader feel that when rules are stated (*e. g.* pp. 163, 186-189) the author is speaking with authority. As an essay on a most interesting branch of the law, this book is decidedly of the second order. Articles in the American and English Encyclopædia of Law cover the same ground quite as thoroughly and in more succinct form.

Reviews to follow:

A SELECTION OF CASES ON THE LAW OF INSURANCE. Edwin H. Woodruff. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Company. 1900. pp. xiii, 591.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Francis Newton Thorpe. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1901. pp. xxi, 595; xix, 685; xvi, 718.

A SELECTION OF CASES AND STATUTES ON THE PRINCIPLES OF CODE PLEADING, with notes. By Charles M. Hepburn. Cincinnati: W. H. Anderson & Co. 1901. pp. xxxvi, 651.

THE LIABILITY OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS FOR TORT. By Waterman L. Williams, A. B., LL.B. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1901. pp. xxxix, 345.

A TREATISE ON INJUNCTIONS. By Thomas Carl Spelling. Second Edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1901. pp. clxxii, 821; 823-1894.

A TREATISE ON FEDERAL PRACTICE. By Roger Foster. Third Edition. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1901. pp. clxxxv, 799; xl, 801-1655.

HANDBOOK OF ADMIRALTY LAW. By Robert M. Hughes. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1901. pp. xvii, 503.

TWO CENTURIES' GROWTH OF AMERICAN LAW. By Members of the Faculty of the Yale Law School. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. pp. xviii, 538.

BAILEMENTS. By Wyatt Paine. London: Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd. 1901. pp. lxxxvi, 550.

A STUDY OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION. By Horace L. Wilgus. Chicago: Callaghan & Co., 1901. pp. xiii, 222.

A BRIEF ON THE MODES OF PROVING THE FACTS. By Austin Abbott. Second Edition. Rochester: The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Co. 1901. pp. xxii, 653.